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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Chir.D.P.H.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, GLOSSOP

Tel. No. Glossop 2118

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS GLOSSOP

Tel. No. Glossop 2118

for the year

1963

Borough of Glossop



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[Signature]

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Health Committee

1963 — 1964

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

COUNCILLOR H. TURNER, J.P., C.C.

COUNCILLOR F. W. WALTON (Chairman)

COUNCILLOR F. BRADBURY (Vice-Chairman)

ALDERMAN J. G. HURST

COUNCILLOR T. BRIODY-DUGGAN

COUNCILLOR S. BURGESS

COUNCILLOR Mrs. S. BURGESS

COUNCILLOR F. GIBBS

COUNCILLOR J. GODDARD

COUNCILLOR G. M. HIRST

COUNCILLOR W. PRICE

COUNCILLOR J. L. TOOLE

COUNCILLOR Mrs. A. WILLIAMS

Preface

To the Minister of Health and

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the
Borough of Glossop.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my honour and pleasure to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the Public Health of the Borough of Glossop for the year 1963.

The winter of 1963 was the worst for at least fifteen years with continuous frost throughout January and February. A mild outbreak of influenza coincided with the thaw at the beginning of March and continued for five weeks. Measles showed its usual biennial trend with notifications reaching a peak in February and March.

There was an increase in the birth rate from 17.95 to 18.54 and a decrease of .78 in the death rate. Deaths of children under one year totalled 4, four fewer than last year, giving infantile and neo-natal mortality rates of 11.94, both much lower than the national averages. The stillbirth rate was 11.8 compared with 17.3 for England and Wales.

The main causes of death in descending order were diseases of the heart and circulation with 102 cases, vascular lesions of the nervous system with 64, and cancer with 37. The three groups accounted for 73.2 per cent of the total number of deaths. The average age at death was 71.06 years for women and 68.41 years for men; 71.80 per cent of deaths occurred in the 65 years and over age group and 47.37 per cent in those aged 75 or more years.

Progress in building for slum clearance on the Gladstone Street Site was less than expected. Only fifty-eight dwellings were completed including twenty one-bedroom flats. The high proportion of bungalows and flats planned for this site reflects the current interest in providing suitable accommodation for the old. The one hundred and ninety-six houses built during 1963 at Hadfield for Manchester overspill population almost completed the programme for the Chapel Lane Housing Estate.

The Mass Radiography Unit paid its fourth visit to Glossop from 13th to 31st May. The propaganda methods employed immediately prior to the health survey were similar to those of the 1954 and 1959 campaigns and included the distribution of leaflets with daily newspapers, the display of posters in clinics and public buildings, newspaper announcements, and information to voluntary organisations. The publicity provided by the local Press and their co-operation throughout the survey were

invaluable. This type of radiography was not recommended for children under fifteen years of age and for expectant mothers. For these, other facilities are available. The Unit was stationed on the premises of seven industrial firms for the benefit of their employees. Two centres were used for the examination of the general public, Millwall Works, Hadfield, by kind permission of Maconochie Brothers Ltd., and the Municipal Buildings, Glossop. The latter centre proved very popular as it is easily accessible from many parts of the Borough. The total number X-rayed, 5,280, was similar to the 1959 figure. The incidence of active cases of tuberculosis discovered was 0.7 per 1,000 compared with 0.3 in 1959 and 1.5 in 1954. Mass radiography has proved to be the best-known single means of finding unsuspected cases of tuberculosis and is a powerful factor in its eradication. A chest X-ray is also a diagnostic preventive health measure of great value in detecting certain other conditions of the heart and lung which could be relieved by treatment. Further details are given at the end of the report.

In response to a great demand in the area for information on family planning, the Family Planning Association agreed to start a clinic in Glossop provided sufficient support was forthcoming. The Local Health Authority very considerately offered the use of premises at the well-appointed George Street Centre where sessions are now held on 2nd, 4th and 5th Wednesdays in each month at 7 p.m. The success of the clinic, which opened on the 9th October, 1963, is due to the enthusiasm and untiring efforts of the voluntary workers who conducted the preliminary enquiries and investigations and who now administer and organise the sessions on behalf of the Family Planning Association.

During 1963, the Home Safety Committee in its endeavours to promote greater safety and to save unnecessary suffering and injuries, placed particular emphasis on health education of the young. After an interval of two years, a second Junior School Home Safety Quiz was held in the Town Hall. Five teams, each consisting of four members, competed. The object of the quiz was to encourage and stimulate a practical interest in home safety, and create an awareness of the potential dangers which exist in the average home. The children had been well prepared, were keen and enthusiastic, and their answers indicated a sound knowledge of the subject. Home Safety poster painting and essay competitions were also arranged for schoolchildren. There was a good response from three primary schools but no entries from older children. Both the posters and essays showed originality, imagination, and a good grasp of the essentials in accident prevention. The Committee again participated in the competition organised by the Chesterfield R.D.C. and were represented at the meetings of the North Midlands Home Safety Group. A total of 77 accidents was reported compared with 57 in 1962. Burns and scalds predominated and accounted for 41.5

per cent, while falls were responsible for the second largest group, 28.57 per cent. Thirteen fractures resulted from the 22 falls.

I wish to express my appreciation to my Chairman, the Members of the Council, the Officers of the Borough and my Staff for their interest and support in the working of the Health Department throughout 1963.

Your obedient servant,

M. SUTCLIFFE,

Medical Officer of Health.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses
of the Borough of Glossop.*

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year under review some further progress has been made in the Slum Clearance programme when 137 houses were represented as unfit for habitation and due for demolition or closure. Sixty-eight houses were actually demolished during the period and 12 closed. In September 1963 the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Council's Arundel Street, Bernard Street and Edward Street compulsory purchase order near the town centre after holding a public enquiry. Involved are 44 dwellings and two houses and shops. When cleared the site is intended for use as a car park and bus station.

A total of 154 houses were made fit after service of notices of repair on the owners.

Many houses are being brought up to standard by way of grants towards the cost of installing inside water closets, baths, wash hand basins, and other approved works. In 1963 a total of 66 houses were so improved. Each house must have a fifteen year life expectancy.

New dwellings completed during the year totalled 339. Of these 196 were at the Hadfield Manchester Overspill Site, 58 at the Council's Gladstone Street estate and the remaining 85 were erected in various parts of the Borough by private enterprise.

There are 17 Registered Clubs within the Borough which provide necessary facilities for recreation, social intercourse, entertainment and other business of the clubs. Since July 1962 after inspection of the premises, prior to registration the standard of hygiene and maintenance in a number of them has greatly improved. They are on the whole of a good standard so far as the provision of facilities and maintenance is concerned.

In recent years more attention has been directed to the prevention of cruelty to animals and we now have regulations governing the keeping of pet shops, animal boarding establishments, transport and stallage of animals, prevention of cruelty to animals awaiting and during course of slaughter, general provisions for prevention of cruelty to animals in the home. Cattle, sheep and pigs have for some years been slaughtered by painless humane methods.

Owners of domestic pets on leaving them behind when going on holiday should make sure that their pets are left in charge of responsible persons who will look after them properly. If they are to stay in kennels they should choose the best accommodation that can be found. Owners should ask to see the quarters and satisfy themselves as to hygiene, provisions for food and drink, exercise, heating, lighting, ventilation, fire

precautions, overcrowding, etc. Pets will benefit from the higher standards provided and owners will know they have done the right thing.

Recent attention has been focused on food poisoning outbreaks which can occur even when every precaution has been taken. However, in spite of food hygiene regulations and constant propaganda, some food handlers take serious risks when preparing and serving food with occasional drastic results. Greater help to improve standards could often be given by members of the public when eating out or shopping, wherever they may be, if they would complain on the spot when they see obvious unnecessary handling of open foodstuffs, other unhygienic practices, or are supplied with damaged or unclean crockery and cutlery. It would help if the cleaner premises were given greater patronage and the not-so-clean by-passed.

Details of public health administration will be found in the following papers.

I thank my committees, colleagues and staff for their help and support during the year.


Your obedient servant,

E. DUNSMORE,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Inspector, Diseases of Animals Act;
Shops' Inspector; Rodent Officer.

Public Health Inspector's Office,
July, 1964.



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Section A

Statistics of the Area

Section A : Statistics of the Area

Acreage (land and water) : 3,324.

Population, Registrar General's estimated figure as at 30th June, 1963: 18,070.

Number of Inhabited Houses Census 1961—6,105; in 1963—6,673 approx.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1961), 6,201.

Rateable Value: £435,782 1st April, 1963.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £1,653 (estimated 1963-64).

Live Births:	M.	F.	Total
Total	173	162	335
Legitimate	163	151	314
Illegitimate	10	11	21
Birth Rate	18.54		
Comparability Factor	1.12		
Standardised Birth Rate	20.76		
Illegitimate Births per cent of total live Births	6.27		

Still Births:	M.	F.	Total
Total	1	3	4
Legitimate	1	3	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	11.8		

Deaths:	M.	F.	Total
All Causes	133	144	277
Death Rate	15.33		
Comparability Factor	0.92		
Standardised Death Rate	14.10		
Maternal Death Rate	—		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	1	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	—
„ „ Diphtheria	—	—	—
„ „ Smallpox	—	—	—
„ „ Influenza	—	—	—
„ „ Cancer (all ages)	16	21	37

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:	M.	F.	Total
Total	2	2	4
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	1	—	1

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	... ..	11.94
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births		9.55
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births		47.26

Comparability Factors

Area comparability factors in respect of births and deaths supplied by the Registrar-General are 1.12 and 0.92 respectively for 1963. The crude birth and death rates of different areas may not be comparable as the populations differ widely in sex-age constitutions. A comparability factor is provided for each area which when multiplied by the crude rate produces an adjusted rate which allows for any difference in the sex-age constitution of the population of the area from that of England and Wales as a whole. Factors are based on 1961 census figures.

Since 1956 the death rate comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in the area such as Shire Hill Hospital and Whitfield House which unduly weight the death rates. From 1st January, 1958, the Registrar-General has made further changes in the procedure for the transfer of deaths occurring in institutions. According to the new system of allocation, a death in a chronic sick or mental hospital has been assigned to the area of occurrence only if the deceased had been there for six months or more. If the deceased had been there less than six months, the death has been transferred to the area of usual residence if any.

Geographical

The Borough of Glossop situated in North West Derbyshire is built on the foothills of the Pennine Range within a few miles of Kinder Scout, the highest point of the Peak District. There are magnificent views of the surrounding hills to the north, east and south.

Social Conditions

Glossop was mentioned in the Domesday Survey and has had a varied history. During the industrial revolution it grew rapidly and in 1866 the town was granted its Charter of Incorporation. Glossop is now a busy industrial town within easy reach of Manchester and the surrounding Lancashire and Cheshire towns. Paper, canned goods, rope, rubber soles, tools, brushes, gloves, clothing, and chemicals, etc., are produced in the area. Glossop is, in addition, a centre for the textile printing trade.

The Manager of the Labour Exchange has very kindly supplied the following statistical information relating to the employment position in the area.

The monthly average number of wholly unemployed persons registered at the Glossop Employment Exchange during 1963 was 101 (91 men and 10 women), the highest figure being 171

(166 men and 5 women) at the December count and the lowest being 78 (64 men and 14 women) in August, and 78 (74 men and 4 women) at the count taken in November.

The monthly average number of unemployed disabled persons (included in the above figures) was 20 (17 men and 3 women), the highest figure being 24 in each of the months February, March, May and June and the lowest 16 in November.

The slight increase in unemployment during 1963 was mainly due to the bad weather adversely affecting the building trade.

The estimated total insured population in June, 1962, for the Glossop Employment Exchange area was 8,902 (the estimated figure for June, 1963 is not yet available).

The estimated numbers of employees in industry in the Glossop Employment Exchange area at June, 1962 were as follows:—

Order No.	INDUSTRY	Males aged 15 and over	Females aged 15 and over	Total Males and Females aged 15 and over
I	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	75	10	85
II	Mining and Quarrying...			
Manufacturing Industries				
III	Food, Drink & Tobacco	365	571	936
IV	Chemicals and Allied Industries	145	137	282
V	Metal Manufacture	84	8	92
VI	Engineering and Electrical Goods	164	14	178
VII	Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	—	—	—
VIII	Vehicles	—	—	—
IX	Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	134	47	181
X	Textiles	1226	1038	2264
XI	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	—	—	—
XII	Clothing and Footwear	102	578	680
XIV	Timber, Furniture, etc.	16	9	25
XV	Paper, Printing and Publishing	733	216	949
XVI	Other Manufacturing Industries	344	263	607
XIII	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.			
III-XVI Total, all Manufacturing Industries		3313	2881	6194

Order No.	INDUSTRY	Males aged 15 and over	Females aged 15 and over	Total Males and Females aged 15 and over
XVII	Construction	393	8	401
XVIII	Gas, Electricity and Water	76	2	78
XIX	Transport and Communication	309	19	328
XX	Distributive Trades	194	299	493
XXI	Insurance, Banking and Finance	28	24	52
XXII	Professional and Scientific Services	154	398	552
XXIII	Miscellaneous Services	179	258	437
XXIV	Public Administration ...	220	62	282
—	Ex-Service Personnel not Classified	—	—	—
—	Industry Not Stated ...	—	—	—
Grand Total		4941	3961	8902

**Comparative Crude Birth-Rates and Death-Rates,
Analysis of Mortality and Maternal Mortality
in the year 1963.**

						England and Wales	Glossop
						Rates per 1,000 population	
Births:							
Live Births						18.2	18.54
Still Births						17.3(a)	11.8(a)
(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.							

Deaths:							
All causes						12.2	15.33
Respiratory Tuberculosis						0.056	0.111
Other Tuberculosis						0.007	0.055
Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus... ..						0.519	0.387
Other Cancer						1.658	1.660

Deaths:						Rates per 1,000 Live Births	
All causes under 1 year						20.9	11.94
All causes under 4 weeks						14.2	11.94
All causes under 1 week... ..							11.94
Perinatal Mortality Rate						29.3	23.6

(Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and still births)

Maternal Mortality:

	England and Wales Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.	Glossop. Rates per 1,000. Total (Live and Still) Births
Maternal Causes ex- cluding Abortion...	0.22	—
Due to Abortion	0.06	—
Total Maternal Mor- tality	0.28	—

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1963

	M.	F.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	—
Tuberculosis, non-respiratory ...	—	1
Syphilitic Disease	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—
Measles	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	3	7
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	6
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—
Diabetes	2	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	29	35
Coronary disease, angina	29	15
Hypertension with heart disease ...	2	2
Other heart disease	17	26
Other circulatory disease	7	4
Influenza	—	—
Pneumonia	1	4
Bronchitis	15	13
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	6
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
Congenital malformations	—	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	9
Motor vehicle accidents	—	1
All other accidents	1	—
Suicide	1	3
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—
	—	—
All causes ...	133	144
	—	—

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION
FIGURES, 1942 — 1963**

Period.	Birth Rate.		Death Rate.		Population.
1942	...	13.6	...	13.8	18,030
1943	...	15	...	15.6	17,594
1944	...	14.7	...	15.1	17,150
1945	...	13.45	...	13.56	16,950
1946	...	18.8	...	13.9	17,740
1947	...	20.04	...	16.1	17,610
1948	...	16.47	...	14.96	17,850
1949	...	15.56	...	14.89	17,930
1950	...	15.05	...	15.66	18,010
1951	...	16.76	...	17.65	17,900
1952	...	13.63	...	14.41	17,830
1953	...	15.2	...	16.32	17,770
1954	...	12.5	...	17.78	17,830
1955	...	12.13	...	17.65	17,730
1956	...	13.87	...	18.25	17,590
1957	...	15.19	...	17.36	17,450
1958	...	16.58	...	17.96	17,430
1959	...	16.44	...	14.31	17,400
1960	...	16.03	...	14.76	17,340
1961	...	15.05	...	16.43	17,470
1962	...	17.95	...	16.11	17,440
1963	...	18.54	...	15.33	18,070

Section B

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

Section B : General Provision of Health Services in the Area

STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspector:

T. D. WILLIAMS, M.M., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Assistant:

D. W. SIDEBOTHAM

Clerical Staff:

Mrs. S. J. ROSS.

Laboratory Facilities:

Laboratory facilities are available for bacteriological examination of specimens and samples at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester, and for chemical examination at the County Offices, Matlock.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE BOARD

On 1st August, 1961, the Public Health Laboratory Service Act of 1960 came into force, and responsibility for administering the Service passed from the Medical Research Council to the new Public Health Laboratory Service Board. The Board has full statutory authority, and is directly responsible to the Minister of Health.

SPECIMENS AND SAMPLES EXAMINED, 1963

The following are particulars of specimens and samples examined in the County Laboratory, Matlock, and the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall.

GENERAL DISEASES:	Positive	Negative
Diphtheria 	—	—
Haemolytic Streptococci (Group A) ...	—	—
Vincent's Organisms 	—	—
Salmonella Organisms 	16
Typhoid Organisms 	—	16
Dysentery (Sonne) 	—	16
Heat Resistant Anaerobes 	—	—
Staphylococcus Aureus 	—	—
Aerobic Spore Bearers 	—	—
Specific Coliform Types 	—	5
Acid Fast Bacilli 	—	—
Clostridium Welchii 	—	—
Occult Blood 	—	3

MILK:

Samples taken:	Number	Satisfactory
Methylene Blue	16	15
Tuberculosis	10	10
Phosphatase Test	5	5
*Chemical Analysis	14	14
Turbidity Test	1	1
	—	—
	46	45
	—	—

* Taken by the County Council.

WATER (Drinking):

Samples taken:	Number
Bacteriological	208
Chemical	5
Lead content	5
	—
	218
	—

FOOD AND DRUGS (other than Milk and Water):

Samples taken:	Number	Satisfactory
*Chemical — Miscellaneous ...	42	42
Methylene Blue — Ice Cream	24	24
	—	—
	66	66
	—	—

*Taken by the County Council

The County Analyst states that small dark pieces of material stated to be from a Meat Pie were received for examination from the Health Department, Glossop. These were found to be small flakes of overheated gelatine, probably derived from some utensil in which the gelatine was prepared for use in the manufacturing process. All other samples listed above and submitted for chemical analysis were found to be satisfactory.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948**Section 47:**

Powers are given under this Section for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. The revised procedure which is incorporated in the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, enables the Local Authority to secure the removal of such persons without delay, provided the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner apply to a Court or single Justice for an order. It is not necessary to give seven days' notice to the head of the hospital or institution, a letter from such head that the case will be accepted by him being sufficient evidence. An order made in this way

has effect for three weeks only, and applications for renewals of the order for periods of three months have to follow the procedure laid down in the 1948 Act.

In 1963 it was not necessary to use the powers mentioned under Section 47.

Section 50:

Under this section, as from 5th July, 1948, the Council became responsible for the burial or cremation of any person dying in the district where no suitable arrangements would otherwise be made.

No burials were arranged during 1963.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The local hospital services are administered by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. Partington Home still serves as a Maternity Unit for the area.

Wood's Hospital provides convalescent accommodation for cases from other Hospitals in the Group, and is also used as a General Practitioner Hospital for the local doctors. Out-patient Clinics for Medical, Surgical, and Ear, Nose and Throat cases are held weekly.

Shire Hill Hospital is now administered as a Geriatric Unit.

Part III.: Health Services provided by the Local Health Authority.

The following Services are provided by the Derbyshire County Council: —

- (a) Care of mothers and young children.
- (b) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.
- (c) Health Visiting Service.
- (d) Home Nursing Service.
- (e) Ambulance Service.
- (f) Domestic Help Service.
- (g) Mental Health Service.
- (h) Vaccination and Immunisation.
- (i) Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Borough Surveyor has kindly given the following facts about this Service, which is under his control.

Refuse is collected on average every 8.7 working days by the Borough Surveyor's Staff from approximately 7,100 dustbins, and is transported by one S. and D. Fore and Aft Tipper and one Ford Thames Trader Eagle collector. A special collection is made from certain farms and remote dwellings.

The Health Department inspects and services the tips for the control of rodent and insect infestations. The purchase and sale of regulation dustbins is made by the Health Department.

Street Cleansing

Street Cleansing is carried out by one Karrier-Yorkshire Sweep-Collector. One full-time and two part-time men are engaged on street sweeping.

Gullies

Gullies on County and Borough roads are emptied and cleansed by Glossop's mechanically-operated Gully Emptier.

RODENT CONTROL

The onus of clearing premises of rats and mice still remains with the occupier. Much use continues to be made of the free service provided by the Town Council in the case of private dwellings.

Section C

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Section C :

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

WATER

The 6,862 dwellinghouses are supplied with water as follows:—

(a)	Direct to houses from mains	... ..	6837
(b)	By means of stand-pipes	... ..	—
(c)	By means of private supply, wells, etc	...	25

Number of connections made during the year:—

(a)	Existing houses (separate, formerly a common pipe supply)	... ..	3
(b)	New houses and flats	... ..	236
(c)	Common supplies to houses and flats	...	15
(d)	Other premises (metered supplies to trade premises)	... ..	3

WATER SUPPLY

The borough water supply is obtained from three sources, Swineshaw, Hurst and Hadfield Reservoirs, which are fed by moorland streams. The Hadfield and Hurst water is treated with soda ash, alumina sulphate, rapid sand filtration, lime and chlorination; the Swineshaw supply has the addition of lime to counter-act acidity and since the 7th July, 1956, has been chlorinated.

The water supply to the Glossop area was augmented by the completion of the Hurst Reservoir scheme in July, 1961. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 36,000,000 gallons and is designed to yield 500,000 gallons per day for supply together with a compensation flow of half that amount. The Hurst Reservoir also feeds a high level covered service reservoir at Whitfield holding 1,000,000 gallons. The new supply combined with that from the Swineshaw and Hadfield sources should ensure an adequate provision of water for the immediate needs of the town.

The Glossop Water Undertaking was transferred to Manchester Corporation on the 1st April, 1959, under the Manchester Water Order, 1959.

The water mains were extended for 750 yards on the Hadfield Overspill Site, 519 yards on the new estate off Hadfield Road, 32 yards on the estate off Simmondley New Road, 92 yards on the Gladstone Street Site and 544 yards to Higher Barn Farm, Hadfield.

The total length of the water main extension was 1,937 yards.

Samples taken:—

Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

BACTERIOLOGICAL

Fifty-two of the 208 samples of water submitted to bacteriological examination were found to be unsatisfactory. Details are given in the table which follows. The public swimming bath is filled from the town's water mains. The water is filtered and chlorinated before it enters the bath and is changed every three-and-a-half hours. Samples were examined bacteriologically on 33 occasions between the beginning of April and the end of October, 1963. Coliform organisms were found in three and the yeastrel agar one-day plate count at 37° C. was excessive in eight.

CHEMICAL

Five full chemical analyses were made in 1963, four from the Swineshaw and one from the Hurst supply. Two of the former showed a fairly high content of iron and the Hurst sample had a distinctly earthy taste and colour.

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY

Recent samples taken after overnight contact with lead service pipes gave the following lead content:—

	Lead as Pb. p.p.m.					
Hurst supply	0.10
Padfield supply	0.30
Swineshaw supply	0.30

The results are considered satisfactory.

FLUORIDE CONTENT

The fluoride content of the Glossop water supplies is 0.1 parts per million.

WATER SAMPLES **BACTERIOLOGICAL UNSATISFACTORY**

Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Supply	Coliform bacilli per 100 mls.	Bact. Coli type (1) per 100 mls.
21-3-63	Windy Harbour Farm.	Private via Private Reservoir	8	1
21-3-63	21, Woolley Bridge, Hadfield.	Hadfield	1	0
29-4-63	7, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	35	0
7-5-63	5, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	1	0
27-5-63	7, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	1	0
27-5-63	185, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	1	0
6-6-63	7, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	180	0
6-6-63	13, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	3	0
17-6-63	7, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	35	35
17-6-63	17, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	5	3
17-6-63	1, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	1	1
17-6-63	142, Sheffield Road, Glossop.	Swineshaw	1	1
17-6-63	5, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	2	2
20-6-63	142, Sheffield Road, Glossop.	Swineshaw	3	1
20-6-63	11, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	1	1
20-6-63	17, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	5	5
20-6-63	5, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	1	1

Following a letter from Glossop Borough Council to Manchester Corporation Waterworks reporting a chlorinous taste in the water, the chlorine was reduced to 0.3 parts per million on 8th April, 1963, and to 0.2 parts per million on 15th May, 1963. On 19th June, 1963, the Public Health Department advised residents in the Queen's Drive/Sheffield Road area to boil all water for drinking purposes. The mains in the Queen's Drive/Sheffield Road area were flushed on 12th and 15th June, 1963. On 20th June the washers of the taps were changed at 142, Sheffield Road, and at 5, 11, 7, and 17, Queen's Drive. The washer from 7, Queen's Drive was cultured for coliform organisms by Manchester Corporation Waterworks, but gave a negative result.

On 25th June, 1963, the chlorine dose was increased by 50 per cent from 0.2 to 0.3 parts per million and to counter the previous taste troubles which were associated with the latter dose, the supply was ammoniated to produce chloramines which give a residual with a longer life in the distribution system. The Manchester Corporation Waterworks stated that it was usual for old, encrusted mains, as in the case of the main in Sheffield Road, to give small bacterial counts due to disturbance of mains detritus from time to time. They were prepared, however, to increase the dose of chlorine to 0.4 parts per million, which is the highest dose normally used on any of their Pennine supplies, and even to arrange for the service main in Sheffield Road to be chlorinated, should the results of further samples give consistently bad results.

Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Supply	Coliform bacilli per 100 mls.	Coli Bact. type (1) per 100 mls.
27-6-63	142, Sheffield Road, Glossop.	Swineshaw	1	1
27-6-63	7, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	1	0
27-6-63	17, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	1	1
27-6-63	117, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	8	0

As the chlorine dosage of 0.3 parts per million did not entirely eliminate the coliform bacilli in the Swineshaw supply, the chlorine was increased to 0.4 parts per million on 1st July, 1963.

Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Supply	Coliform bacilli per 100 mls.	Bact. Coli type (1) per 100 mls.
4-7-63	Chamber nearest source, Higher Blackshaw Farm.	Private Reservoir	25	25
4-7-63	Higher Blackshaw Reservoir.	Private Reservoir	50	50
4-7-63	Higher Blackshaw Farm.	Private Reservoir	25	25
4-7-63	Windy Harbour Farm.	Private via Private reservoir	160	160
8-7-63	9, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	1	1
11-7-63	11, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	2	0
11-7-63	18, North Road, Glossop.	Swineshaw	1	0
22-7-63	9, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	3	0
22-7-63	19, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	1	1
1-8-63	9, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	1	0
1-8-63	111, Hadfield Road, Hadfield.	Hadfield	50	8

On 2nd August, 1963, the service main in Sheffield Road was flushed and chlorinated in order to obtain a water supply of consistently excellent quality. Unfortunately, the disturbance caused in treating the mains in the Sheffield Road/Queen's Drive areas resulted in a temporary deterioration in the quality of the water.

Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Supply	Coliform bacilli per 100 mls.	Bact. Coli type (1) per 100 mls.
6-8-63	1, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	17	17
6-8-63	9, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	35	35
6-8-63	19, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	50	50
6-8-63	169, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	50	50
6-8-63	142, Sheffield Road, Glossop.	Swineshaw	20	20
6-8-63	111, Hadfield Road, Hadfield.	Hadfield	1	1
20-8-63	111, Newshaw Lane, Hadfield.	Hadfield	3	3
20-8-63	17, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	4	0

Six satisfactory samples were obtained from Sheffield Road/Queen's Drive area on 20th August, 1963, and the instruction to boil all drinking water was withdrawn on 26th August, 1963.

The cause of the unsatisfactory quality of three samples of water taken from the Hadfield supply could not be found.

Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Supply	Coliform bacilli per 100 mls.	Bact. Coli type (1) per 100 mls.
28-8-63	9, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	1	1
28-8-63	169, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	1	0
28-8-63	1, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	3	3
28-8-63	31, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	3	1

On 9th September, 1963, the Queen's Drive water supply was altered from "ring" main to "direct" supply and the distribution system thoroughly flushed.

Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Supply	Coliform bacilli per 100 mls.	Bact. Coli type (1) per 100 mls.
17-9-63	19, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	1	0
15-10-63	169, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	1	0
15-10-63	29, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	7	1
12-11-63	52, Church Street, Glossop.	Swineshaw	3	1
12-11-63	29, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	1	1
12-11-63	9, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	3	0
12-11-63	19, Queen's Drive, Glossop.	Swineshaw	5	0
12-11-63	60, Chunal Lane, Glossop.	Hurst	180+	0

Repeat samples from the last five dwellings were taken by the Manchester Corporation Waterworks on 14th November, 1963, and showed no growth of coliform organisms.

Six samples taken from houses on the Swineshaw supply on 16th December, 1963, were satisfactory.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

The results of the two chemical examinations of the town's water supplies are given below.

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS
SWINESHAW SUPPLY (17.9.63)

Appearance in 2ft. Tube	...	...	...	...	...	Practically clear, faintly brown.
Colour (Hazen Units)	...	...	...	...	...	10
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	...	...	...	...	...	Less than 2
pH value	...	...	...	...	...	9.45
						Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C.)	...	...	...	...	...	80
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.05
Nitrogen as Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	...	...	...	...	...	14
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F.	...	...	...	...	...	0.10
Hardness	{	Temporary	...	...	...	10
		Permanent	...	...	...	30
		Total	...	...	...	40
Oxygen in Solution	...	...	...	...	...
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	...	...	...	...	...
Available Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	0
Metals—Lead	...	...	...	...	...	0
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	0
Zinc	...	...	...	...	...	0
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	0.42

In appearance the sample was practically clear and of a faint brownish colour.

The results of chemical analysis afford no evidence of the occurrence of active pollution.

Although the supply is stated to have been dosed with chlorine the sample I received contained no available chlorine.

HURST SUPPLY (21.3.63)

Appearance in 2ft. Tube	Very faintly turbid, faintly brown.
Colour (Hazen Units)	7
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	Less than 2
pH value	7.80
	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C.)	120
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.45
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.04
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Very faint trace.
Nitrogen as Nitrates	Faint trace.
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	23
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F. ...	0.45
Hardness {	Temporary 20
	Permanent 20
	Total 40
Oxygen in Solution	
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	
Available Chlorine	0.03
Metals—Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron	0.12

In appearance the sample was slightly turbid and of a faint brownish colour.

The results of chemical analysis are consistent with the occurrence of pollution. The sample contained a very small amount of available chlorine and it is therefore possible that efficient sterilisation would have taken place.

The sample had a distinctly earthy taste and odour.

DRAINAGE

**Estimated
Population
Involved.**

No. of houses in District connected to sewers	6,801	17,962
No. of houses in District not connected to sewers	36	108
No. of connections made during year:—		
(a) Existing houses	—	
(b) New houses	339	
(c) Other premises	4	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.s. ...	10	

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The new sewerage works were brought into operation on the 13th January, 1964. Consisting of automatic screening and grit removing plant, sedimentation tanks, biological filters, humus tanks, storm water tanks, sludge digesters and drying beds, and four pumping stations, the works are very modern in design and are a definite improvement on the old works which are now obsolete.

A staff of four men, a manager and a foreman, are running the works which have laboratory provision for chemical analytical control of the processes.

Although at the time of writing the works are not mature and producing a satisfactory effluent, it is hoped that by the latter end of 1964 all will be well and the source of pollution to the River Etherow will be removed.

Private house building schemes made good progress on the estate off Newshaw Lane where the sewer was extended for 540 yards. Three hundred yards of new sewer were laid on the new housing site off Hadfield Road and two hundred and ninety-five yards on the site off Simmondley New Road.

The total length of sewer extension was 1,135 yards.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The approximate number of Sanitary Conveniences, Dustbins, etc., in the Borough is as follows: Pail Closets, 35; Dustbins, 7,100; Ashpits, 17; Waste Water Conveniences, 42; and Fresh Water Conveniences, 5,377. These figures include accommodation at farm premises.

Table 1. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year:—

Agricultural Act, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bakeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	224
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Canning Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Carts and Vans	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cafes and Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Court Proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Diseases of Animals Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	520
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Table 1—Continued

Food Standards and Labelling	...	...	...	...	—
Hawkers of Food	...	...	...	...	—
Houses Let in Multiple Occupation	...	...	...	...	—
Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	579
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	216
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	10
Inns	...	...	...	...	22
Kitchen Waste	...	...	...	...	6
Litter Act	...	...	...	...	—
Market Stalls	...	...	...	...	221
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	—
Milk Distributors	...	...	...	...	—
National Assistance Act	...	...	...	...	—
Noise Abatement	...	...	...	...	50
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	9
Offices	...	...	...	...	—
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	—
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	11
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	8
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	14
Preserved Food Premises	...	...	...	...	321
Private Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	2
Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	...	5
Rent Acts	...	...	...	...	—
Rodent Control (Rats and Mice)	...	...	...	...	1948
School	...	...	...	...	16
Shops—Butchers	...	...	...	...	141
Fried Fish	...	...	...	...	61
Other	...	...	...	...	827
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	520
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	330
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	7
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	5
Verminous Premises (not Rats and Mice)	...	...	...	...	43
Nuisances (P.H.I.s Journal)	...	...	...	...	4848
					11285

Table 2. NUISANCE JOURNAL, 1963

No. of Complaints received	...	...	...	...	589
No. of Nuisances recorded after investigation	...	...	...	...	629
No. of Nuisances outstanding from 1962	...	...	...	...	39
No. of Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	162
No. of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	17
No. of Nuisances Abated	...	...	...	...	638
No. of Nuisances outstanding at year end	...	...	...	...	30

KITCHEN WASTE BINS

All but two bins have been withdrawn.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

Of the 101 retailers, bottled milk is sold from 76 shops, 17 dairy farms, by 4 dairymen from other districts who deliver by van or float, and from 1 local dairy.

CAMPING SITES

At the end of the year there were no licensed camping sites.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES (Including Factory Bakehouses)

Total number of Factories on the register:—

With power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Without power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
								<hr/> 151 <hr/>

A total of 520 inspections were made during 1963, and 32 defects were recorded. 13 were remedied by the year end.

Table 3. (1)—Inspection

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	490	6	—
Factories without mechanical power	15	—	—
Other premises	15	2	—
Total	520	8	—

(2)—Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars.	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	19	9	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	5	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	3	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	5	3	—	—	—
Total	32	13	—	—	—

Note.—Defects dealt with other than by way of the Factories Act, 1937, not included in above Table.

(3)—Outwork (Sec. 110 and 111)

The numbers of persons employed by local firms in classes of work specified by regulations of the Secretary of State in places other than the factory (mainly the home), and not necessarily in Glossop, are as follows:—

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Brush making	28	—	—	—	—	—
Wearing apparel	41	—	—	—	—	—
Total	69	—	—	—	—	—

A decrease of 20 as compared with last year.

BAKEHOUSES

The total number of Bakehouses in use in the Borough is 31. Two-hundred-and-twenty-four inspections were made and defects recorded. Thirty-nine defects were remedied after verbal or written requests.

Defects or Offences.	Found.	Remedied.
Limewashing overdue	5	5
Insanitary conditions	1	—
Structural defects	1	—
Infestations	—	—
Other contraventions	3	2
	10	7

OFFICES

No inspection was made.

RAG FLOCK and OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

No rag flock is manufactured in the Borough. No samples were taken from retailers.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two registered establishments in constant use. Nine visits were made and conditions were satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Thirty-two time observations were taken during the year. Six were each of one hour's duration, eighteen were each for 30 minutes' duration and the remainder for shorter periods. An unrecorded large number of untimed observations were made whilst moving about the district.

Contraventions at a local dry cleaning factory were remedied by the installation of an additional oil-fired boiler to overcome overloading.

At a food factory, recurring contraventions were eventually abated by the overhaul and fitting of two new Proctor Wide Ram Coking Stokers and a smoke alarm system.

A local brickworks has on occasion given rise to smoke emission via the stack to an excessive amount. A warning has been given.

Nuisances under the Public Health Act have arisen on a number of occasions at three premises where trade waste has been fired. Abatement Notices were served and the nuisances were abated.

Recurring nuisance at intervals due to sulphurous fumes given off from large paper works, often said to be due to bad operation of valves on the digester plant, abated when the works closed down at the year end.

Recurring nuisances from vapour containing chrome dye given off direct to atmosphere from chrome drying plant at chemical works, remedied by extraction system to water cleansing plant prior to discharge to atmosphere.

The Council's Deposit Gauge was made available on loan to Warren Springs Laboratory (D.S.I.R.).

One housing site consisting of 206 dwellings when complete will be smoke controlled by tenancy conditions.

SHOPS

A total of 1,029 inspections of shops were made during the year and Table 4 (on page 38) sets out the defects noted. There are 391 shops and 39 market stalls on the register.

The bulk of the defects related to insanitary conditions mainly due to the need for decoration and items of disrepair.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

These premises are required to be kept in conformity with local bye-laws, made under Section 146 of the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, which came into operation on the 1st August, 1958.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF SHOPS — 1962

Antiques and Second-hand Goods	2
Bedding Store	1
Butchers	19
Cycles	1
Chemical Products	1
Chiropodists	2
Chemists	6
Cafes	6
Coal Offices	6
Confectionery and General Provisions	31
Draper and Ladies' Outfitter	13
Dressmaking and Alterations	1
Dyers and Cleaners	3

Table 4. SHOPS — CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

M/c. Line No.	Defect or Contravention	Found	Notices Served		Remedied	Prosecutions Instituted
			Written	Verbal		
1	Ventilation Unsatisfactory	1	—	1	1	—
2	Temperature—Lack of means	—	—	—	—	—
3	Lighting—Inadequate	—	—	—	—	—
4	Meals—Facilities lacking	—	—	—	—	—
5	Sanitary Conveniences insufficient	1	—	1	1	—
6	Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable or defective	1	—	1	1	—
7	Washing facilities lacking	—	—	—	—	—
8	Seats, absence of	—	—	—	—	—
9	Records/Notices, not kept	—	—	—	—	—
10	Hours of Employment	—	—	—	—	—
11	Closing Hours	1	—	1	1	—
12	Insanitary Conditions	13	2	13	8	—
13	Disrepair	1	—	1	2	—
14	Other Offences	3	—	3	3	—
		21	2	21	17	—

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Rodent Control is carried out in strict accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The work carried out at business premises is charged for.

Private dwellings are treated free of charge.

Since the 1st April, 1959, a Ministry block grant is received towards the cost of rodent control and it is not now necessary to submit claims for refund of a percentage of the expenses involved.

One part-time Rodent Operator is employed.

Below will be found a Summary of Surface and Sewer Infestations and Treatments for the year ended 31st December, 1963:—

Table 5 (a) Surface Infestations

	Total Inspections		Treatments	
			Rats	Mice
Business Premises	1128	...	12	11
Private Dwellings	296	...	43	11
Local Authority Premises...	27	...	7	—
Agriculture	36	...	—	—
	1487		62	22

(b) Sewer Maintenance Treatments

A conventional spring treatment of the sewers throughout the Borough was made during March and April, 1963. Thirty-two of the Borough's 590 manholes were found to be infested and were treated.

In August and September a completely new method of treatment was carried out in the Borough on the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's recommendation. In this system infested manholes and those manholes associated with them are baited with an acute poison known as fluoracetamide. Twenty-six manholes were found to be infested and these, together with 30 associated manholes, were baited in September and again in December. This treatment will be completed in midsummer, 1964, and full results will not be available until then.

VERMINOUS PREMISES (excluding Rats and Mice)

Seventy-five rooms in 25 premises were treated by the Health Department Staff for clearance of infestation or as a precautionary measure.

Table 6.

Infestations					Cases	}	Treatment
General	Uncleanliness	...			2		Insecticide Spray or Powder
Fleas	...	...	...	...	6	
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	13	
Wasps' nests	...	...	...	...	—
Other insect pests	...	...	...	...	3	

Insecticides were also supplied to the public for treatment of small infestations, together with advice on how to secure clearance.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Notifiable Infectious Disease Cases:

Under this heading the Department disinfected a total of 7 rooms in 6 premises.

Disinfectant is supplied free for current and terminal disinfection.

Persons nursing patients are supplied with instruction leaflets and advice is given by the Public Health Inspectors.

Destruction of Bedding, etc.

The Corporation collected and destroyed bedding, etc. from 46 premises at the request of the responsible persons.

A standard charge is made for this service in "non-notifiable" cases.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950 And Orders made thereunder

The Chief Public Health Inspector is also the Inspector appointed under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950.

There were no local outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease, Fowl Pest, Swine Fever, or other notifiable animal diseases.

Ninety-three movement licences were issued during 1963.

Throughout Great Britain the approximate figures supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for various diseases were:—

Table 7.				Animals	
	Outbreaks			Attacked	Slaughtered
Anthrax	313	364	—
Atrophic Rhinitis	...	—	—	—	—
Foot & Mouth Disease	—	—	—	—	—
Fowl Pest	2133	—	—
Sheep Scab	—	—	—
Swine Fever	1231	—	252,446

Foot and Mouth disease outbreaks were nil as against 5 in 1962.

Fowl pest outbreaks decreased from 3,384 in 1962 to 2,133 in 1963.

Swine Fever outbreaks went down from 1,874 to 1,231.

WEATHER

The rainfall for Glossop for the past seven years is set out below:—

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL (in inches)

GLOSSOP

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
January	2.73	4.37	3.73	6.51	5.81	4.62	2.13
February	3.00	6.00	0.48	2.91	2.62	1.86	0.77
March	3.15	2.27	2.23	1.24	2.34	4.84	2.79
April	0.52	1.25	3.67	2.40	3.79	3.78	3.27
May	1.27	3.59	1.10	2.01	1.96	3.40	3.05
June	1.57	4.72	2.61	1.77	2.27	0.82	5.18
July	4.35	5.15	3.92	6.51	3.81	2.09	1.99
August	6.89	4.14	0.39	5.02	5.19	6.15	5.57
September	8.46	5.05	0.21	3.99	2.33	4.47	4.43
October	4.58	4.78	3.53	5.45	5.62	1.71	3.38
November	2.92	1.53	5.77	5.47	3.52	2.33	5.91
December	5.07	3.81	6.66	4.43	3.28	4.18	0.76
	44.51	46.66	34.30	47.71	42.54	40.25	39.23

The general rainfall over England and Wales in 1963 was 34.2 inches, or 94 per cent of the annual average over England and Wales of 36.5 inches for the standard 35-year period 1916-1950.

PET SHOPS

Four such shops are licensed by the Council under the Pet Animals Act 1951, for which an annual fee of 10s. 0d. is payable. These shops must comply with conditions as to suitability set out in the Act.

Section D

Housing Accommodation

Section D : Housing Accommodation

RENT ACT, 1957

This Act, which, for its main purposes, frees from rent control houses and flats above certain levels of rateable value and allows limited increases in rents of houses still under rent control, came into operation on the 6th July, 1957.

Details of work relating to applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

(A) Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(Since coming into operation of the Act to 31st December, 1963).

1	Number of applications for certificates	91
2	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	5
3	Number of decisions to issue certificates	58
	(a) In respect of some but not all defects	24
	(b) In respect of all defects	34
4	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	43
5	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
6	Number of certificates issued	22
	Certificates not issued because work done without undertaking or because rent not increased	8

(B) Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

7	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	5
8	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	1
9	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	1
10	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	5

HOUSING PROGRAMME, 1963

Tables 8 and 9 indicate the progress made during 1963 in the matter of both private and Council-owned property.

Table 8

New Temporary Buildings	0
Alterations and additions to existing dwellings (adaptations or extensions)	4
Total number of Inhabited Houses (approx.)	6675

Number of New Houses erected during the year:

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339
(b) Included in (a) above as part of Municipal Housing Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
(c) Hadfield Overspill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196

Part E (10) Overcrowding (H.A. 1936, Part IV):—

* (a) (i) Number of Dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(ii) Number of Families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
† (b) Number of cases of Overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(c) (i) Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35

*Information not available

†Cases of Overcrowding were reported on Housing Application forms, but only a survey would give a true picture.

Table 9. (1)—COUNCIL HOUSES EXISTING PRIOR TO 1939-1945 WAR

Site	Number
Beech Avenue	16
Gladstone Street	4
Lyne Avenue	20
Newshaw Lane	16
Sheffield Road	16
Simmondley Lane	16
Wood Street	6
	94

(2)—SUMMARY OF POST-WAR HOUSING

Site	Number and Type	Completion
The Acre	50 Temporary Pre-fabricated two-bedroom houses	Completed and occupied 1946-7
Woodcock Grove, Sheffield Road...	28 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 22nd Jan., 1949
Ditto	8 Permanent one-bedroom flats	All occupied by 18th Sept., 1948
Bankswood Close	22 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 5th Mar., 1949
Newlands Drive	20 Permanent two-bedroom flats	All occupied by 6th Nov., 1950
Ditto	34 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 18th Dec., 1950

(2)—SUMMARY of POST-WAR HOUSING (Continued)

Site	Number and Type	Completion
Whitfield Avenue ...	40 Permanent two-bedroom flats	All occupied by 3rd Aug., 1953
<i>Ditto</i>	48 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 20th April, 1953
Hadfield Road	8 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 1st Feb., 1952
Green Lane... ..	4 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 17th Dec., 1951
Queen's Drive	30 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 13th June, 1955
<i>Ditto</i>	74 Permanent two-bedroom flats	
<i>Ditto</i>	14 Permanent one-bedroom flats	
"Park Croft"	2 Flats	Occupied 19th Mar., 1955
Cowbrook Avenue ...	2 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 24th Nov., 1956
Sheffield Road	5 Permanent three-bedroom houses	
Newshaw Lane, Hadfield ...	2 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 6th April, 1957
Wesley Street, Hadfield ...	4 Permanent two-bedroom flats ...	All occupied by 4th May, 1957
Bankbottom, Hadfield ...	20 Permanent two-bedroom flats ...	All occupied by 23rd Mar., 1957
Gladstone Street Site	24 Permanent one-bedroom Old Age Pensioners' Bungalows	All occupied by 31st Dec., 1963
	28 Permanent one-bedroom flats	
	36 Permanent two-bedroom flats	
	29 Permanent two-bedroom houses	
	24 Permanent three-bedroom houses	

The Council also own the 15 cottages at Station Road, Hadfield, purchased by agreement in 1957, which were modernised and made suitable residences for old people.

There are a further ten cottages at Ebenezer Street and Whitfield Cross which the Council have repaired and provided each with a separate w.c.

CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES RETURN FOR THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY, 1963, TO 31st DECEMBER, 1963

PART A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

In Clearance Areas	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	57	99	30
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	2	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	9	21	6
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—

PART B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

	Number		
(8) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957	12	33	9
(9) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

PART C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	139	—
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	15	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—	—

PART D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at End of Period	Number of Houses (1)	Number of Separate Dwellings contained in Column (1) (2)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) under Section 48	—	—
(b) under Section 17 (2)	—	—
(c) under Section 46	—	—
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	—	—

PART E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of Occupants of Houses in Column (1) (2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the period	—	—

Section E

Food

Section E : Food

FOOD HYGIENE

In an endeavour to secure the highest possible standard in respect of food handling, storage and general maintenance, special attention was paid to premises preparing food. Improvements were requested at a number of premises and co-operation was readily given.

ICE-CREAM

At the time of writing, 76 premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream.

Twenty-four samples were taken for Methylene Blue examination and delivered by car to the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall. All were placed in provisional Grade I.

Where samples fail to satisfy the examination, a cause is sought and repeat samples are taken.

MILK

Glossop was included in a "Specified Area" on and from 6th April, 1959. In such an area only tuberculin-tested milk or heat-treated milk may be sold by retail, and such milk must be bottled.

The Special Designations now authorised are:—

Tuberculin Tested.

Pasteurised.

Sterilised.

and in appropriate cases:

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Sterilised).

All but one of the 17 samples submitted to the methylene blue, turbidity, biological and phosphatase tests were reported upon satisfactorily.

Cleanliness and Safety of Milk:

To comply with the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954 Tuberculin Tested Milk must not decolourize Methylene Blue within specified periods of time according to time of year.

The one sample which failed this test was purchased from the producer. The producer was cautioned, and the further sample which was taken proved to be satisfactory.

To comply with the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953 Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) and Pasteurised Milk must pass the Phosphatase test and a 30-minute Methylene Blue test under specified conditions of storage.

Tuberculin Tested (Sterilised) and Sterilised Milk when submitted to the turbidity test, must show no signs of turbidity.

Table 10, set out below, gives details of the samples of milk submitted to the various tests.

Table 10

EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIES

Designation	NATURE OF TEST									
	Methylene Blue (Samples taken 16)		Turbidity Test (Samples taken 1)		Tubercle Bacilli (Samples taken 9)		Phosphatase Test (Samples taken 5)		Gerber Tests (Samples taken 0)	
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Raw Milk	10	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Pasteurised	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Sterilised	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Licences and Registrations, 31st December, 1963, were as follows:—

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960, so far as they relate to Producers' licences, came into operation on the 1st October, 1960, and as regards Dealers' licences, on the 1st January, 1961.

Dealers' licences for periods of five years are now issued by Food and Drugs Authorities. The registration of Distributors remains with the local authorities, that is, in this district, the Borough of Glossop.

Registrations

Distributors of Milk elsewhere than from Dairy Farms, including from shops, dairies, etc., 81.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The County Analyst has kindly supplied the following information relating to sampling in the Borough:—

Fifty-six samples, including 14 milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of Glossop during the year 1963. All samples were found to be satisfactory.

Registration of Preserved Food Premises

The total number of Certificates of Registration granted is now 65. The registration is in connection with premises used for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. These premises are required to be kept at a very high standard of cleanliness and receive special attention from the Health Department Staff.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

The County Council carry out duties in this connection.

No action was taken by the Health Department, other than a warning to a butcher for marking and selling Australian lamb as New Zealand lamb.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

During the year slaughtering was carried out at two licensed slaughterhouses. Table 12 (on page 54) gives details of carcasses inspected and of meat rejected as being unfit for human consumption. A high quality meat passes through the Glossop slaughterhouses.

Table 11.

Approximate Weights of Condemned Food**(i) At the Slaughterhouses:**

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat (Tuberculosis)	—	—	—	—
Meat (other diseases and conditions)	—	2	2	2
Offal (Tuberculosis)	—	—	1	14
Offal (other diseases and conditions)	—	10	—	3½
	—	13	0	3½

(ii) Surrendered by Traders and Manufacturers:

	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
30 Dozen Eggs	—	—	22	8
Meat	4	1	10	0
Canned Meat	3	3	20	12
Other Canned Foods	2	1	7	14
Packeted Goods	—	1	25	4
	11	1	2	6

SLAUGHTERMEN'S LICENCES

Under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933, to 1954, 18 licences were issued to persons competent to slaughter animals. All the persons are 18 years of age or over.

Table 12. Carcasses Inspected and Condemnations.

	Cattle exc. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed	463	98	—	1545	487	—	2593
Number Inspected	463	98	—	1545	487	—	2593
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	52	12	—	3	4	—	71
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	11.23	12.25	—	0.19	0.82	—	2.74
Tuberculosis only:							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.22	—	—	—	—	—	0.04
Cysticercosis:							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Section F

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

Section F :

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

The total number of cases of infectious disease including tuberculosis notified during 1963 was 152, compared with 48 in 1962 and 53 in 1961.

DIPHTHERIA

For the thirteenth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the Borough of Glossop, and there has not been a death from the disease since 1946. The absence of the infection is without doubt due to the widespread programme of immunisation carried out in the area for many years.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The total number of children immunised in 1963 was: —

Primary immunisations	237
Booster Injections	52

The diphtheria prophylactic is now always given combined with other antigens, tetanus and whooping cough, in order to reduce the number of injections.

MEASLES

Measles followed its usual biennial periodicity and the outbreak reached its peak in February and March. No severe complications were recorded.

A live measles vaccine has been prepared and gives good protection but will require modification before general use because of the untoward side-effects which sometimes follow its administration.

SCARLET FEVER

The incidence and severity of scarlet fever has fluctuated a great deal in the past and its present mildness makes it difficult to distinguish from other forms of streptococcal infection. The decline during the present century may be due to a cyclical change in the virulence of the organism and to higher standards of living.

One case only was brought to the notice of the Public Health Department.

Table 13.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1963

[illegible]

*These figures do not necessarily refer to cases notified during 1962.

WHOOPING COUGH

Immunisation has considerably reduced the incidence of whooping cough and its clinical manifestation are modified by antibiotic treatment.

Two cases were reported.

POLIOMYELITIS

Sabin oral vaccine introduced in March, 1962, has now completely replaced the Salk type at the clinic. A total of 137 first, 151 second, 222 third, and 112 fourth doses of vaccine was given and 94 of the attendances were made by persons of 15 years and over.

There have been only two cases of poliomyelitis in the area since the more comprehensive vaccination scheme was introduced in the autumn of 1958.

FOOD POISONING

There have been no confirmed cases of food poisoning in the area since 1958.

DYSENTERY

One Sonne dysentery infection was notified in October. The patient quickly recovered and other members of the family were not affected.

CHICKEN POX

Chickenpox, which has been notifiable in Glossop since 1921, is a mild but highly infectious disease. It assumes importance when smallpox is present, mainly on account of its resemblance in certain instances to modified forms of the latter disease. Seven cases were reported.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Puerperal pyrexia is defined as "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4°F or more has occurred within 14 days after childbirth or miscarriage."

One patient delivered in a maternity hospital developed a mild infection.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Information with regard to non-notifiable infectious disease is obtained from the death returns and from head teachers, who are required to notify absences from school due to any infectious disease.

Measles was prevalent in the primary schools in the first quarter of the year and was responsible for 109 of the 129 cases reported by head teachers. A small outbreak of mumps occurred in November and December.

The occurrence of a widespread epidemic such as influenza is confirmed by the sickness returns of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. The local office of the Ministry informs the Medical Officer of Health of the area when new sickness benefit claims in any week first show an increase of 30 per cent over those for the preceding week or reach 250 per cent of the average weekly number of claims for the preceding eight months April to November.

There was an outbreak of influenza in March at the end of the severe wintry conditions.

INFESTATIONS

I regret to report an increase in the incidence of pediculosis capitis in school children, from 1.8 per cent in 1962, the lowest on record, to 4.28 per cent in 1963. The increase in the infestation which was due to the influx of new families into the area will be quickly brought under control. The Health Visitors and School Nurses who deal with this problem are greatly helped in their efforts by the provision at the clinics of shampoos and hair lotion containing D.D.T.

Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion is used for the treatment of scabies which is now rare. No cases were seen at the Glossop Clinic during 1963.

TUBERCULOSIS

Table 14. New Cases of Mortality during 1963.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
25	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
	3	2	1	2	2	—	—	1

There were 3 deaths from tuberculosis, and an increase in primary notifications of respiratory tuberculosis from 3 in 1962 to 5 in 1963.

At the end of the year there were 56 cases on the Tuberculosis Register.

The Chest Clinic is held at Lees Street, Ashton-under-Lyne:
Tuesday 1-30 p.m.
Wednesday 10- 0 a.m.
Friday 9-30 a.m
Friday (children) 1-30 p.m.
Second and fourth Wednesday in each month ... 5-30 p.m.
(by appointment only)

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS

No action was necessary in 1963 under the P.H. (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which prohibit persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis from employment in dairy premises.

The Public Health Act, 1961 (Section 41) and the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954 (Section 135), provide for compensation to be paid.

REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF GLOSSOP DURING 1963

The following is an extract from a report dated 31st March, 1964, signed by J. Rimington, M.B., Ch.B., Medical Director, and H. Winstanley, Organising Secretary, of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board No. 3, Mass Radiography Unit.

“Glossop and district was visited for the fourth time between the 22nd April and 31st May, 1963, the previous visit having been made in August and September, 1959.

On this occasion, the Unit was located at eight centres, as follows:—

John Walton Ltd., Woolley Bridge.
River Etherow Bleaching Co. Ltd., Woolley Bridge.
Maconochie Bros. Ltd., Hadfield.
Calico Printers Association Ltd., Dinting Vale.
Olive and Partington Ltd., Glossop.
Ritz Manufacturing Ltd., Glossop.
Fison Foods Ltd., Glossop.
Municipal Building, Glossop.

Employees of other firms in the area were X-rayed at one or other of the above centres. Public sessions, including evening sessions, were arranged, mainly at the Municipal Building, but a few open sessions for the public in the Hadfield area were run at the factory of Maconochie Bros. Ltd.

A publicity campaign was organised with the co-operation of the Medical Officer of Health and the Glossop Corporation. Leaflets were distributed to households, announcements were made in the local newspapers and posters were displayed in many shops in the town.

In accordance with the Board's policy, no arrangements were made to X-ray school children through the schools, and only children over fifteen years of age were examined at public or industrial sessions. Expectant mothers were advised not to attend the Unit.

COMMENTS

1. (a) The total number examined by the Unit is about the same as the 1959 figure, but the proportion from industry rose, whilst the general public declined by an equivalent amount.
- (b) The changing pattern of industry in Glossop, brought about by the closure of large textile mills, and their replacement by a number of small and diverse industrial concerns, must have had an unsettling effect on the life of the community.

It is felt that this must have an adverse effect on the campaigns carried out by Mass Radiography and allied services.

2. Four cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring treatment or close observation were discovered compared with only two in 1959. The incidence rate per thousand examined being 0.7 compared with 0.3 in 1959. This is a little more gratifying for it cannot be imagined that the rate in 1959 was at all representative of the tuberculosis morbidity in the area. The average incidence rate nowadays is a little over 1.0 per thousand.
3. As in 1959 four cases of malignant neoplasm were found.
4. Numerous other significant abnormalities were discovered, including 24 cardiac cases. All the abnormalities detailed required some action by way of further investigations or treatment.

All the abnormal cases were referred to their own doctors, the majority for further investigations at the Chest Clinic or Hospital. Thanks should be extended to all the physicians and surgeons concerned and particularly to Dr. P. B. Woolley and his chest team, for their help and co-operation in dealing with the majority of these new cases.

In conclusion, the Unit would like to place on record its thanks to the members of the Glossop Borough Council, the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Sutcliffe, and members of her staff, whose wholehearted co-operation helped to make the Unit's visit a success."

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